

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XLI

San Francisco, September 25, 1942

No. 34

## Record Convention of Federation of Labor

THE annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor which convened in Long Beach last Monday brought forth a delegate representation that shattered all records, not only in California but throughout the country, relating to a labor convention, and astounded seasoned attendants and observers of such gatherings. While official figures had not been compiled Wednesday evening, an estimate was made that the final total of delegates would reach 1800.

For weeks prior to the convening of the gathering it had been referred to as the "Victory" convention—

From Report to the Convention  
By C. J. HAGGERTY, President,  
State Federation of Labor

"I am compelled to comment upon the actions of the enemies of labor, who never seem to rest notwithstanding the fact that we are devoting all of our efforts and energy to the winning of this war. These enemies continue to be busy through campaigns of distortion of truth and facts to attempt to malign the membership of this great organization. It is a source of great regret to all of us that we are compelled to defend ourselves against these unwarranted, unfair and foul attacks—at this time particularly. We are confronted this year with one of the most unfair pieces of legislation ever adopted by any body of legislators and must divert some of our time and energy away from this great war effort to protect ourselves and our members from complete annihilation due to the actions of these hostile, anti-labor groups. Proposition No. 1 must be defeated by the people of this State."

most appropriately, as pertaining to the plans to be drawn during the sessions whereby California labor will make further contribution to the national effort for victory in the war.

### Prominent Speakers

In addition to city officials and representatives of local unions in Long Beach who delivered addresses of welcome to the convention there was a scheduled list of guest speakers. The latter included Governor Culbert L. Olson, Lieutenant Governor Ellis E. Patterson and Labor Commissioner H. C. Carrasco.

Col. S. J. Idsorek came by airplane to the convention as representative of Assistant Secretary of War Robert E. Patterson, who was unable to be present. Colonel Idsorek is reported to have made a highly interesting address on the definite role of labor in the war and what was expected of the workers.

### Admiral Moreell Given Ovation

Admiral Ben Moreell, chief in construction of all yards and building for the U. S. Navy throughout the world, was said to have made one of the most impressive and interesting addresses. He told of the work of the "Seabees" and their accomplishments in the southwest Pacific area and gave the delegates an intimate relation of the war situation. At the close he was given a tumultuous ovation.

During the early part of the week there were various news reports of possible opposition against both President Haggerty and Secretary Vandeleur, but when time came for nominations, Wednesday, each of these officials was named by acclamation.

Contests, however, developed in several of the districts for vice-presidents. Under a constitutional amendment adopted last year the number of vice-

presidents in the Los Angeles district was increased to six, and the boundaries of some districts were redrawn. Also a new district was created in the northeastern part of the State. The new set-up also resulted in a change in the designating number of some districts. San Francisco now becomes District No. 9 and Oakland No. 10.

### Term of Secretary

A proposal was placed before the convention that the term of the Secretary-treasurer of the Federation be fixed at two years. The committee recommended non-concurrence, and an amendment also was offered that the term be made two years, but not to become effective until 1943. Both the committee recommendation on non-concurrence and the amendment were defeated by the convention, and the original proposal was adopted making the new term effective immediately.

On Wednesday, the convention rejected a proposal that would place the Federation on record favoring a constitutional amendment to bar from citizenship all Japanese, including those born in this country. Two hours of debate preceded the vote on the proposition.

### Nominees for Vice-Presidents

Following is the list of nominees for vice-presidents, the city named in connection therewith being used to designate the approximate territory, as the new district boundaries were not available. The election occurred yesterday (Thursday), too late for the results to be given in this issue.

District No. 1 (San Diego)—K. G. Bitter, H. C. Brown, Edward F. Pierce. No. 2 (Long Beach)—James Blackburn. The incumbent, George C. Benton, withdrew after having been nominated.

No. 3 (Los Angeles)—This district will have six vice-presidents under the new constitutional amendment, effective with this convention. Nominees were: C. T. Lehmann, Thomas L. Pitts, Pat Somerset, H. C. Rohrbach, Charles C. King, D. T. Wayne, E. L. Brown, C. C. Liles, Mae Stoneman, J. T. DeSilva.

No. 4 (San Pedro)—James Waugh. No. 5 (Santa Barbara)—Loleta Grande. No. 6 (Bakersfield to Merced)—F. M. Engle, W. T. O'Rear. No. 7 (San Joaquin)—C. A. Green. No. 8 (Santa Clara County)—Thomas A. Small.

No. 9 (San Francisco)—Anthony L. Noriega, George Kelly, Capt. C. F. May, Harry Lundeborg, Victor Swanson.

No. 10 (Oakland)—Charles Real, John P. Peregoy. No. 11 (Contra Costa County)—Paul Berg. No. 12 (Vallejo)—F. C. Chesebro, Joseph Killeen.

No. 13 (Sacramento)—A. E. Bilger. The incumbent in this district, George Stokel, was not a candidate. No. 14 (Eureka)—Albin J. Gruhn. No. 15 (new

From Message to the Convention  
By WILLIAM GREEN, President,  
American Federation of Labor

"This is labor's war! Since the entrance of the United States into the titanic struggle, it is no longer a war—it is a crusade for freedom and justice! . . . The response of American workers to their country's emergency was instantaneous. Their first thought was not what they could get out of this war for themselves but what they could give to speed victory. . . . No one has to crack the whip over American labor. Our workers and their union leaders are Americans first and trade-unionists second."

district in northeastern counties)—Earl Miller, T. E. McShane.

San Francisco and Sacramento were placed in nomination for the 1943 convention city.

Early last week, seventy-four resolutions had been presented at the Federation headquarters for convention consideration. In accordance with the new policy of the Federation these were printed in advance and placed on the delegates' desks at the opening session. Resolutions received after this "Part 1" book had been printed appeared in the first day's proceedings of the convention. When the "deadline"

From Report to the Convention  
By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary,  
State Federation of Labor

"Labor was faced with the gigantic task of supplying the almost insatiable demands for skilled craftsmen, as well as semi-skilled and unskilled workers. On top of that labor, because of its experience, had to take the initiative not only in helping management and the Government to unravel the many bottlenecks that impeded our war production in the initial stages, but in anticipating many other obstacles.

"In California, labor did not wait to be called upon for these contributions, but, as one of the most loyal segments of our population, was eager to make them. All of the various activities concerned with our war effort which were initiated by the California State Federation of Labor—and which, when reported, did not seem tangible but were nevertheless invaluable services—are too voluminous to enumerate."

for introduction of resolutions arrived, 282 had been presented, the largest number in the history of the Federation. Copies of these late proposals had not been received when the LABOR CLARION went to press.

### Subjects of Proposals

Among subjects treated upon in the first seventy-four resolutions were the following (briefly summarized, in sentence form, from the "resolves," and an asterisk (\*) indicating introduction of the resolution by the Federation executive council):

\*Favoring the indorsement, hereafter, of all candidates for major state political offices and members of the Legislature by the executive council of the Federation, to avoid friction where local unions and councils make indorsements. \*For placing civilian defense workers under protection of the State Compensation Act. \*Opposing promiscuous importation of Mexican workers, and relaxation of measures protecting workers' interests, without a survey of necessity having first been made. \*Indorsing the A.F.L. attempt to secure organic unity in the labor movement. \*Favoring revision of old-age relief, including lowering qualification to 60 years and with a minimum of \$60 per month. \*Favoring closer co-operation between the union movements of the United States, England and Russia.

### Opposing Sales Tax

\*Opposing both a national and a state sales tax. Favoring a two-year term for the Federation's secretary. Calling for opening of a "western front" in Europe. Favoring amendment to laws which would enable milkers to have benefit of accident compensation. Favoring formation of a state political league headed by the State Federation and composed of delegates elected by unions and councils. Exclusion

(Continued on Page Two)

# Record Convention of California State Federation of Labor

(Continued from Page One)

of Japanese from citizenship. Favoring salary increase, promotions by examinations, optional retirement and overtime provision for postal employees. Providing that only one Federation vice-president be chosen from any international union. Favoring two-door exits from motion picture projection booths. Favoring permanent disability payment to injured employees in addition to any temporary disability payment previously made. Requesting the Veterans' Administration to investigate ways and means of establishing Government schools for training in the watchmaking and jewelry crafts, and under standards established by unions in the industry.

## Post-War Aid to Service Men

\*Favoring legislation to provide service men with a minimum sum of money, based on rate of service pay, for a period of six months after the war. \*Favoring a minimum salary for school teachers (to be higher than the standard government salary for stenographers and clerks). \*Opposing the "cross-filing" in political parties by candidates in California. \*Recommending to local unions they decline to accept dues from members failing to register as voters, and that they establish committees to see that all members cast ballots in the November election. \*Favoring labor representation in peace deliberations following the war. Elimination of "informal ratings" by Accident Commission. \*That for the duration of the war the increase in number of Federation vice-presidents be held in abeyance.

## Synthetic Rubber Manufacture

Favoring immediate legislation to bring about manufacture of synthetic rubber. \*Declaring and favoring that relief to the blind will be better accomplished if the states rather than the national government have authority to determine the needs of the blind. \*Favoring elimination of the "audit system" in canneries, and urging establishment by the Welfare Commission of a 65-cent minimum wage for women and minors in that industry. \*Urging the National War Labor Board to abandon its policy of granting only maintenance-of-membership and to grant "union shop" protection to workers. \*Pledging to President Roosevelt fullest co-operation of California workers in the war effort. \*Advocating that where labor-management committees are formed labor members thereof be representatives of the unions which is the collective bargaining agent and that no

From Message to the Convention  
By DR. JOHN R. STEELMAN, Director,  
U. S. Conciliation Service

"Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, labor-management groups throughout the country pledged their full co-operation in the war effort. . . . This pledged co-operation was further established at the labor-industry conference called by the President, December 17. . . . Before the House naval affairs committee on March 25, 1942, labor again emphasized its pledge of 'no strikes for any cause for the duration.' You have probably asked yourselves just how successful these pledges have been. The newspapers have told us of a number of disputes. Actually there have been very few work stoppages—and with all these accounted for and with employment greatly increased, less than 1 per cent of time has been lost due to work stoppages affecting the war effort. In other words, this labor-management co-operation has been more than 99 per cent successful."

representative of outside organizations be included in the committee.

\*Opposing any governmental action which would modify or set aside the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreements. \*Favoring the training-within-plant plan for supplying new workers and urging unions to forward such plan. Favoring amendments to labor laws pertaining to theatrical booking agencies with reference to commissions and delinquent wages. Giving aid and support to the Fair Employment Practices Committee having to do with racial discrimination.

## Reports of Officers

The report made by officers of the Federation to the convention is a most comprehensive document, contained in a booklet of eighty-three pages 8x5 inches in size. In addition to the reports of the president, fifteen vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer, and the delegate to the A.F.L. are messages from President Green of the American Federation of Labor and Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

## PRESIDENT C. J. HAGGERTY

In President Haggerty's report, after referring to the great ratio of expansion revealed in the Federation's membership in recent years, he points out that California is now recognized as one of the most important states in the production of materials of war and that increase in all types of industry has placed a tremendous burden upon the workers and labor facilities.

The building trades unions, he states, have been outstanding in their contribution to the war program and the projects upon which they have been employed have in all cases been finished on time, and in many cases ahead of schedule. Special reference is made to the fact that for the first time in history a national agreement was consummated between agencies of the federal government and unions in the building industry, and "which should indicate to any thinking person that the Government of this great nation has the same confidence and trust in trade

unions as the trade unions have in their Government and its various agencies."

## Island Civilian Workers

The situation of the civilian workers captured by the enemy in the islands of the Pacific is emphasized, together with the efforts expended in their behalf by Federation officials toward securing for them treatment equal to that given the military forces as relating to compensation, and the convention is asked to urge action thereon by the Government.

President Haggerty points to the enviable record being made by the workers in the metal trades, both in the production of ships and aircraft, and to those in every other branch of industry necessary to the war effort. A regrettable deterring factor in the industrial program is noted in the lack of vital materials—which Federation officials have called to the attention of governmental agencies and suggested remedies therefor many months ago, "though it accomplishes no good purpose to criticize at this time."

## Wartime Activities

After stating there has been no request to the Federation from governmental agencies that has not had instant response, pride is expressed in California labor's contribution and activity in the campaign for War Bonds and in those of the Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis and Navy Relief organizations.

Haggerty reports at some length on Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot and the necessity for its defeat, expressing confidence that with proper organization and efforts on the part of unions and central councils the vicious measure will meet the same fate as did its related one four years ago.

## Fight Anti-Labor Moves

In concluding his report the president states that the California Federation of Labor is recognized as an outstanding one in the A.F.L., he directs attention to the successful legal campaign which has resulted in preventing adoption or in having nullified by the courts county ordinances intended to prohibit use of the secondary boycott, and declares that in spite of all activity of the anti-labor element the older union organizations have continued to prosper and success has been attained in bringing into the union fold many formerly unorganized workers and the industries in which they are employed.

## Vice-Presidents' Reports

Each of the Federation vice-presidents in their reports record the varied activities and matters of interest occurring in their districts during the year. The four vice-presidents in the San Francisco District (No. 10), Anthony L. Noriega, George Kelly, Capt. C. F. May and Harry Lundeborg, made separate reports.

## VICE-PRESIDENT NORIEGA

Vice-President Noriega states that while the building and metal trades have enjoyed a wave of prosperity, unions in industry non-essential to the war effort have undergone some hardships. With few exceptions, however, all local unions have increased their weekly wage and bettered their working conditions, and have assumed the obligation to see that members entering the armed services are returned to their former employment when peace is restored. The Bill Posters have suffered reduced employment due to cancellation of advertising contracts, but those

(Continued on Page Eleven)



One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

## BEDROOM SUITES EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES

Selected from our vast assortment as being of especial interest to you who wish to buy THRIFTILY and with due regard to correctness of STYLE and DURABILITY.

A YEAR to PAY the Lachman way

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST VALUE  
in Quality Work Clothes

CAN'T BUST 'EM



SINCE  
1851

BOSS OF THE ROAD



100% Union Made in San Francisco



SAN FRANCISCO  
JOINT COUNCIL  
OF  
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin  
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan  
2940 Sixteenth Street  
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Emblem of Teamsters  
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen  
and Helpers of America

Office:  
Room 303, Labor Temple

## Strikers Resume Work at Direction of A.F.L. Head

Employees of the Western Cartridge Company's big East Alton, Ill., plant ended a four-day strike when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor ordered them to return to work immediately. At the same time, Green sharply denounced the company for provoking the strike.

The strike first involved only a few hundred members of the Chemical Workers' local employed in the smokeless powder division, but later spread to the entire plant as sympathizers in other crafts failed to report for work.

### Beginning of Controversy

The trouble began when the local's president, Francis Bunzy, was suspended on the allegation that he entered a restricted area of the plant. Following a War Department investigation, the company agreed to restore him under suspended status, subject to action by the company's disciplinary committee. The union opposed these terms and the walkout followed.

President Green, by telephone, instructed Fred Olds, A.F.L. organizer, to summon a special meeting of the employees and direct them to return to work and submit their complaint to the National War Labor Board. He warned that unless the orders were complied with, the charter of the union might be revoked. The union is a directly chartered A.F.L. "federal" local.

"This plant is engaged in vital war production," Green explained. "No interruption of production can be tolerated on any grounds. I call upon the employees to live up to our no-strike pledge to the President of the United States and go back to work immediately while the National War Labor Board considers their grievance."

### Anti-Union Tactics Charged

"Nevertheless, I think the public is entitled to know that the Western Cartridge Company by its arbitrary, anti-union tactics is directly responsible for this strike."

"The company discharged the president of the local union, an employee of the plant. Charges were made that this employee had been guilty of sabotage. He asked for an investigation. An official inquiry was made by a special U. S. Army commission, which exonerated the union leader and recommended his reinstatement. This the company has refused to do. Under the circumstances, the employees are forced to the conclusion that the real purpose of the company is to wreck their union organization. That is how this strike came about."

## Name Quinn Republican Candidate

At the Republican convention held in Sacramento last week James H. Quinn was named to run for the Board of Equalization post in the second district. Quinn is president of the Alameda County Building Trades Council and editor of the *East Bay Labor Journal*. He also is a member of the Oakland City Council. The Republican party nomination for the Board of Equalization was won in the primary election by Gordon Garland, but due to the fact that Garland failed to receive the nomination of the Democratic party, with which party he is registered, he was disqualified from being a candidate in November, under the law, and it became necessary for the Republicans to select another candidate. Garland lost the Democratic nomination to the incumbent of the office, Ivan Sperbeck, and the latter will be Quinn's opponent.

**HENRY B. LISTER**  
Lawyer and Notary Public

Phone Exbrook 4660

821 Market Street

San Francisco

## Tobin to Address Nation on British Labor, Tomorrow Night

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, will give a first-hand account of his observance of how British labor is helping to win the war, over the Columbia Broadcasting system tomorrow (Saturday) night, September 26, from 7:15 to 7:45 p. m. (Pacific Time).

Every member of organized labor is urged to "listen in" on this vital message. President Tobin has just returned from England as an A.F.L. representative and personal envoy of President Roosevelt.

He was named as personal envoy of the President to study and observe British labor in the war. Chosen by the executive council as one of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Tobin attended the British Trades Union Congress, which held its annual conference recently.

The report will be carried over a nation-wide hookup, and in San Francisco will be heard from Station KQW.

## Haight-Ashbury Bond Sale

There will be music in the air and War Bonds on the counter when the KGO Bond Wagon moves into the Haight-Ashbury District tomorrow (Saturday). The big show will begin at 11:30 a. m., on the roped-off block, Belvedere at Haight street. The three-hour performance is a combination of variety acts and auctioneering. The highest bidders get not only the articles placed on the auction block but also the amount of their bids in War Bonds.

## No Council Meeting Tonight

At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last week the delegates, on recommendation of the executive committee, voted to adjourn for two weeks. The action was in accord with custom during the week when the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor is being held, and is taken because of the fact that a large number of Labor Council delegates desire to attend the convention either as representatives of their unions or as convention visitors. The next meeting of the Labor Council, therefore, will be held on Friday evening, October 2.

## He Remembered to Donate Blood

Prior to his departure from San Francisco, one of the last activities of Robert Franklin, chairman of the Win the War Committee of Cooks' Union No. 44, was to visit the Red Cross Blood Procurement Center, 2415 Jones street, and donate blood. He also assured Mrs. Gardner Dailey, director of the Center, of the whole-hearted co-operation of the union. Franklin took time out to visit the Center just before he left for San Diego to become business agent for the union there.

"Now that the hours have been extended from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., I feel confident that the entire membership of the Cooks' Union will find time to make blood donations," Franklin said. There are 2500 members of Local 44.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
Shoes

UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

**R. A. French**

2623 Mission Street

At 22nd

## Emergency Conference on Furniture Manufacturing

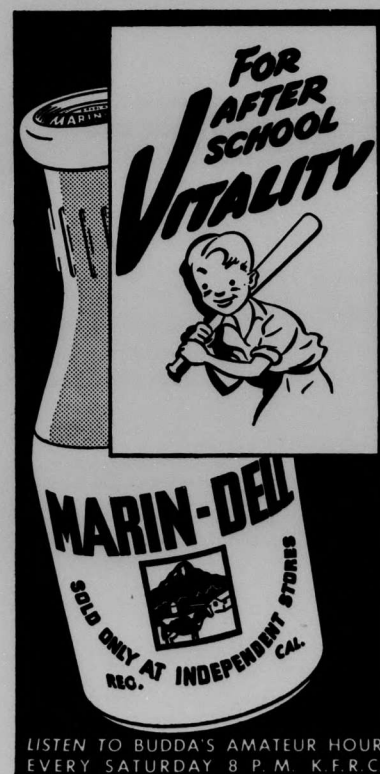
An emergency conference for the purpose of saving the furniture manufacturing industry, arranged by the Upholsterers' International Union, (A.F.L.), was attended by leading manufacturers from all over the United States when it opened for a two-day session last week in Philadelphia.

The conference, which had the approval and co-operation of the Furniture Manufacturers' Associations of Philadelphia, Chicago and New York, was held because of the W.P.B. General Limitation Order L-135, under the terms of which "on and after November 1 of this year, no wood upholstered furniture manufacturers shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any new wood upholstered furniture which contains any iron or steel other than joining hardware, and which prohibits sales by steel upholstery springs manufacturers of steel wire or flat steel to be used in the production of steel upholstery springs to other steel upholstery spring manufacturers and sales by wood upholstered furniture manufacturers of steel upholstery springs to other wood upholstered furniture manufacturers."

Enforcement of this order is expected to paralyze an industry upon which thousands of wage earners directly engaged in the manufacturing process are dependent. This does not take into consideration the thousands of retail furniture houses and other employees who also will be adversely affected.

In view of the fact that the quantity of steel needed for upholstered furniture amounts to about 32,000 tons of iron and steel annually, officials of the union and the representatives of the manufacturers hope to be able to prevail upon the War Production Board to ease the rule so as to save the industry.

Sal B. Hoffman, president of the Upholsterers' International Union, in speaking of the conference, said: "This is the first time in the history of the furniture industry that a joint conference of labor and management of this character will be held. The flood of replies which we received from employers in the industry, voiced approval of the initiative of our organization in arranging for this conference." Hoffman further said that because upholstering is all skilled handwork and requires no machinery, it is almost impossible to convert such plants to war work. Hence the industry is faced with total destruction unless the Government helps.



LISTEN TO BUDDA'S AMATEUR HOUR  
EVERY SATURDAY 8 P. M. K.F.R.C.

## LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.  
San Francisco, California  
Telephone - HEMlock 3924

W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1942

### Should Take Time to Vote

Voting is a duty and war workers should take time off, if necessary, to cast their ballots this year, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, declared in answer to letters asking his opinion. What time is required to be taken off in order to vote is justified, Nelson said, because the right to vote is "what this war is all about."

It was stated that one war worker wrote Nelson as follows:

"We have had quite an argument the past few weeks about whether it is patriotic to take time off from the plant to go and vote. I think we should, but a lot of the others think it more patriotic to stay and work, and sacrifice that time just as we do a legal holiday. We want to know what you think."

In answer, Nelson said:

"I believe there is only one answer to this question. While I understand fully the men who think they should stay on the job, voting is a duty, not a privilege. It is a duty, however, that is allowed only to free men."

"The right to vote is, in short, what this war is all about. It should be one of the very few exceptions to the all-important rule to staying on the job and getting the war materials off the production line and on the battlefronts. The exception applies to all elections—national, state or local."

"I am completely and totally uninterested in what candidates and what parties any one votes for. That is none of my business. I have only one suggestion: When you vote, vote fast and get back on the machines."

"The war worker is first of all an American citizen, and the first right and duty of an American citizen is to vote. That is the difference between us and our enemies."

### Viewing the Income Tax Bill

Summarizing the new war tax bill, now under consideration in the Senate, the *Wall Street Journal* states: "Individuals get off more lightly under the House bill, and corporations get off more lightly under the Senate bill." The *Journal* then submits these figures:

The House, largely through the efforts of McKeough of Illinois, boosted corporation taxes from \$7,600,000,000 to \$10,300,000,000. Under the Senate bill that load will "eventually" be cut to "less than \$9,000,000,000." That's a saving to the corporations of \$1,300,000,000.

The House increased the taxes of individuals from \$5,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000. The Senate jumped this to \$11,500,000,000, but provided a post-war refund which may cut it to \$10,500,000,000.

Thus the best that can be said for the Senate bill is that it saves corporations \$1,300,000,000, while adding \$2,500,000,000 to the tax burden of individuals.

### That "Inevitable" Labor Draft

Government experts in some cases have overestimated the manpower needs for new arms plants, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in Cleveland last week, in expressing belief that Congress will not have to authorize the War Manpower Commission to regulate assignment of war workers.

Miss Perkins told reporters that the estimate for necessary workers at Willow Run, the Ford plane plant, was 150,000 whereas in the final analysis only 60,000 were required.

She expressed the same opinion in addressing the convention of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters at the Cleveland municipal auditorium. She said:

"I disagree that it is inevitable that Congress must enact legislation which will enable the War Manpower Commission to regulate the movement and assignment of workers in war industry to cope with the situation."

"Production short cuts, constant upgrading of new workers under skilled supervision, the infiltration of increasing numbers of women in light war industry and the apprenticeship and plant replacement training program, I believe, will obviate the necessity for such drastic regulatory legislation."

### Fast Construction Rate Set

Liberty ships, which constitute the main portion of America's greatest merchant ship construction program, are now being built at the fastest rate ever known in the history of shipbuilding, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, announced in disclosing the records for August production.

The ten shipyards which are now producing Liberty ships turned out 56 vessels of 10,800 deadweight tons each during August and completed them in the average time of 82.89 days per vessel from keel laying to delivery into service. When contracts for the construction of these vessels were let, it was estimated that it would require 105 days to construct a Liberty ship.

But each month American shipbuilders and workers have displayed increasing speed in building and have sharply reduced the construction time. The national average is better than the best records of comparable ship construction in the last war, Admiral Vickery said.

The August average is a marked improvement over the July average of 108.4 days for the 52 Liberty ships delivered in that month. The national monthly average for Liberty ship construction has been reduced consistently each month since January, when the average time was 241.3 days.

### Unfair Fighting

The President's order against time-and-a-half for Sunday work ends a scandalous situation. The great industrial unions in the armament industries long ago gave up this sort of bonus. It was a part of their sacrifice in the interest of continuous operation.

Then a strange thing happened. Anti-union employers used this sacrifice as a weapon in their anti-union fight. They offered the bonus to members of "company unions" and held it out as a bait to lure men from union shops or from their union membership. The history of the long struggle for union status offers no dirtier example of hitting below the belt.

The President's order comes, then, in response to a nation-wide protest. It removes an effective weapon from the hands of unfair employers. Thus ends a strange and instructive chapter in our labor history.—*New Leader*, New York.

The ranks of labor men sitting on war price and rationing boards are increasing weekly. Where two months ago less than 100 labor men were participating in the work of local boards, now close to 500 men are at work in this volunteer activity in almost every state.

## To War Bond Volunteers

Under date of September 11, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., issued the following statement, which was addressed "To All War Bond Workers":



"The impression seems to have spread that I regard the voluntary War Bond program as a 'failure.' This is not only a distortion of anything I have said on the subject but it is also an injustice to the hundreds of thousands of devoted volunteers in all parts of the country who are working night and day to enlist the Nation's savings for the war."

"In view of our swiftly rising war expenditures I have said that the Voluntary War Bond program alone cannot close the gap between the amount of money available for consumer spending and the supply of goods available for civilian use. I have said that it must therefore be supplemented by a more drastic and comprehensive tax program, including a tax on spendings, a part of which would be treated as a debt to the taxpayer and repaid after the war. We shall, however, continue to rely upon voluntary lending for a large part of our financing."

"The mounting requirements of the war demand that our sale of War Bonds be continued and intensified. As I said to the Senate finance committee last week, it is my belief that the voluntary War Bond program has produced and will continue to produce a great contribution to the nation's war effort. Regardless of the other measures that are needed, the voluntary savings program will be essential until the war is won."

"To our hundreds of thousands of War Bond volunteers, I should like to say that the nation is counting on them more than ever to carry on the magnificent work in which they are so unselfishly engaged."

### To Cope with Group Discrimination

A government sponsored committee to cope with discrimination in the hiring of war workers in northern California has been organized, according to an announcement by Ralph G. Wadsworth, state director of the U. S. Employment Service. The committee will consider complaints from racial groups, women or aliens whether directed toward employers, labor organizations or officials of the Employment Service.

Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus of the Superior Court was named chairman, and representative of the public. Other members of the committee are: R. H. Shainwald of the Paraffine Companies, Ltd., representing employers; Walter Gordon, attorney, and Charles Leong, editor, *Chinese Press*, representing the minority groups; George Hardy, secretary of A.F.L. Building Service Employees' Union No. 87, and Kathleen Griffin of the Alameda County Industrial Union Council.

"The committee will be known as the 'U. S. Employment Service Advisory Committee on Discrimination for Northern California.' Meetings will be held at least once a month. The committee announced that consideration will be given only to complaints involving discrimination in the selection and hiring of workers. Complaints must cite specific instances and must be in writing and signed in all cases according to rules agreed upon at the meeting."

All communications intended for the committee should be addressed to Harlie R. Norris, secretary, at 814 Mission street, San Francisco.

*Der Neue Tag*, a Nazi daily published in Prague, recently announced that the area of the town of Lidice, burned by the Nazis, will be given to the plow. The Germans may plow under the original Lidice. They are seemingly unaware of what they shall reap on the soil drenched with the blood of Czech patriots.

# Attorney's Bold Pronouncement on Proposition No. 1

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Following is the text of the very able and clear-cut presentation of the Slave Bill issue prepared by Bartley Crum, prominent and well known San Francisco attorney, for his address over Station KQW last Wednesday evening. Mr. Crum was heard on a state-wide broadcast, and those who failed to hear him—whatever their opinions on the subject itself—are advised to read his views as here presented.]

**B**EFORE we get down to fundamentals—to the real issues involved in Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot—I think it is only fair to our listeners tonight to make my own position unmistakably clear. And if those who take the other side in this conflict can make any capital of what I am about to say, they are more than welcome to do so.

It is true and a matter of record that I did support a proposal very much like Proposition No. 1 in 1938. At that time I thought I was right, but as I look back on that campaign and on its issues, I am convinced that I was wrong.

## Sees the Whole Picture

I have seen this issue from both sides. I have had an unusual opportunity to observe, and even to participate in, labor relation activities during the intervening four years. Today, I see the whole picture with all its "pros" and "cons"—not merely a one-sided or a distorted part of it. I have no apology to make for having changed my position in this matter. On the contrary, I think the people who are opposing labor as vehemently today—in the midst of a war for survival—as they did in 1938 are the ones who should re-examine the whole situation, and find out whether or not they are not actually living in the past—whether they are not, in fact, trying to wage a 1938 battle in the year 1942.

My opposition to Proposition No. 1 is based primarily on two fundamental points: First, that in this, the ninth month of America's active participation in the war, I insist that the people of California should not promote internal strife, division and antagonisms. And, second, that Proposition No. 1 goes far beyond its ostensible purpose—the prevention of "hot cargo" bans and of the secondary boycott. It reaches deep into the citadel of our civic liberties and denies to you, to me and to every Californian the right of free speech.

Now let's go back to my first point—that the people of California should not permit internal strife and conflict in the midst of this war for survival.

## "Stupid—Dangerously Stupid"

May I point out with utmost sincerity and vigor—and I am sure that you agree with me—that it is stupid, dangerously stupid, for the people of America or the people of California to continue "politics as usual" in a period of supreme national peril.

Let me emphasize that France tore herself to pieces in ten years of internal strife prior to September, 1939. Faith in their nation, faith in themselves, faith in their fellow citizens was almost completely destroyed by the time that Hitler struck France in the summer of 1940.

There isn't the slightest reason for questioning the patriotism or the good intentions of those who are either for or against No. 1. But this much is, I think, perfectly clear: That Herr Hitler and Herr Goebbels are very happy whenever they see Americans, particularly in wartime, indulge in the selfish and senseless luxury of fighting amongst themselves.

Let me refresh your memory as to the history of Proposition No. 1. It had its origin among the more conservative members of our 1940 legislature. The measure was passed, was vetoed by Governor Olson, and was re-passed over the veto. Labor immediately exercised its right, and privilege, of placing the measure before the people via the referendum.

But all this happened in those uneasy days of peace

before Pearl Harbor. In those uneasy days of peace, and even more today, Hitler and Hirohito did their best—and it was a very unscrupulous and clever best—to destroy American unity. They believe, and they want us to believe, that democracy, at best, is a false deal, and, at worst, an evil and senseless sham. You and I don't agree with them. And we are putting our disagreement not into words, these days, but into flying fortresses raging over Germany; into the forceful seizure of the lower Solomon Islands from the swaggering and over-confident sons of the Rising Sun.

## Nation's Most Important Job

Today, if ever in our history, we should focus on the most important and difficult job that has ever faced this nation—the job of total victory. I am sure we all agree on that. And if we do, then how can we justify carrying our peacetime differences and disputes into the period of war? How can we look each other in the eye, as American citizens, while we spend tens of thousands of dollars and hundreds of thousands of man-hours on an internal conflict that has no relation whatever, direct or indirect, to the winning of the war?

One of the ablest and most distinguished representatives of agriculture is Ralph Taylor, executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California. Mr. Taylor writes a column—and a good one—which appears in many papers of California. And concerning Proposition No. 1 he had this to say: "With the nation at war, California cannot afford to engage in a bitter, acrimonious battle which will leave distrust and disunity in its wake. \*\*\*"

Now, Ralph Taylor is on the other side of this argument, but he states the situation far more clearly than I can when he says that with the nation at war California cannot afford to engage in a bitter, acrimonious battle which will leave distrust and disunity in its wake.

## Eliminate Evils in Right Way

Since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, I have done a good deal of work in the labor-management field. I have had enough experience during the past eight years to become thoroughly familiar with so-called labor abuses. I have been perfectly frank in condemning those abuses, and I will continue to do so. But I want them eliminated in the right way—not the wrong way. I don't want, and you don't want, the remedy to be worse than the disease.

It is on the basis of that close-up and practical experience that I base my second protest against the passage of Proposition No. 1; upon the fact that it goes far beyond its ostensible purpose, the prevention of "hot cargo" bans and of the secondary boycott.

## Three Big Labor Groups Vote Day's Pay to Chest

Three large labor organizations already have voted to seek a contribution of one day's pay from their members for the San Francisco War Chest.

Approximately 27,000 men are to be solicited by the three councils who will set up machinery for collection of the donations. They are: Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters; Culinary Workers and Bartenders' Local Joint Executive Board, and the Bay Counties District Council of Painters No. 8.

Action by these groups was announced by James E. Rickets, named A.F.L. labor co-ordinator by John F. Shelley, co-chairman of Labor's War Chest Executive Committee. It followed unanimous passage of a resolution urging such action by the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

The goal of the Chest is \$3,120,000 for distribution to ten war relief and 74 home welfare relief agencies. The campaign officially opens October 10.

By "far beyond" I mean that it directly and unmistakably denies to you and me our constitutional privilege of free speech.

Advocates of the measure say boldly that it does not infringe directly upon this basic right, but I say that it does. Let me read to you Section 1132 of the bill which flatly forbids anyone to "induce" anyone else to take part in a secondary boycott. Quote: "Any act, combination or agreement which directly or indirectly causes, induces or compels a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or inflicts any loss, injury or damage on anyone because of his refusal to violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be unlawful."

Now let's suppose a set of facts. Suppose that a union, or you—if you are an employer, because the bill applies to both—said that somebody was unfair to you; that you hoped nobody would patronize that person or have anything to do with him. Suppose, too, that as a result of what you said, a number of people stopped dealing with that person. You'd be engaging in a secondary boycott. You'd be violating this law. And if you wanted to obey the law—as all of us do—you'd have to keep your mouth shut. And therefore, Proposition No. 1 directly violates the constitutional guaranty of free speech.

## Changing the Rules

Whether you are playing a game of dominoes, or whether you are fighting for your life, you have a natural objection to a change of rules in the middle of a contest.

And that is exactly what the advocates of Proposition No. 1 are attempting to do. They ask you, they ask me, and they ask all the rest of us to change the rules, and thus destroy the reasonable and workable state of employer-employee equilibrium, which we had worked for, and had attained, prior to Pearl Harbor.

In spite of the authority of the War Manpower Commission—its authority to freeze men on their jobs and to lengthen the hours of work; in spite of the action which President Roosevelt has announced will be taken in October to control wages as well as living costs; in spite of these and many other measures that have been taken or will be taken with the consent of labor, those in favor of No. 1 are urging you to put a new and extra burden on labor. Yes, that is exactly what they are asking. And they are asking it in spite of the fact that labor has voluntarily relinquished its right to strike for the duration—and has been substantially successful in keeping this pledge.

## Proof of Co-operation

Only last week all of you read that Mr. Donald Nelson urged on both workers and employers that they extend and multiply the program of the management-labor committees, which have already given amazing proof that the two groups can work in perfect harmony and co-operation when there is good will and a fair measure of intelligence on both sides.

With progress like that part of the record, with industry and labor all over America co-operating, as never before, in making the implements of war that will crush Hitler and Hirohito, is this the time either for capital to attack labor, or for labor to attack capital?

## Attitude Is Puzzling

Labor says no—emphatically no. Labor is perfectly willing to maintain the pre-war balance of power throughout these perilous days of conflict. It is a puzzle to me, as it must be to you, that capital also is not willing to call a truce in the settlement of this controversy that arose before war darkened our national horizons—a controversy that certainly should not be continued at a time when young Americans in the uniform of our country are risking their lives,

(Continued on Next Page)

# Labor Committee Seeks Blood Donors

A committee, known as the A.F.L. Blood Procurement Committee, has been named by the San Francisco Labor Council to work in conjunction with the American Red Cross Blood Procurement Center, 2415 Jones street. Members of the committee are Arthur Hare, chairman; Stanley Isaacs, secretary; John E. Byrnes and Anthony Cancilla.

This committee, in a communication addressed to all of the Labor Council's affiliated unions, has called upon the individual members of the organizations for aid and support in the very laudable and patriotic work which it has undertaken.

## Lives Can Be Saved

It is unnecessary to go into lengthy detail explaining the importance of getting blood donors from the ranks of labor. The subject of "blood banks" in general is now well known in so far as their advantage—their life-saving possibilities—are concerned. Many, however, have not yet come to realize the actual needs of the "bank" for volunteer blood donors. To that purpose the Labor Council's committee is earnestly devoting its energies and appeal among organized workers.

It may be pointed out briefly that the accumulation of blood which donors give will be used in saving lives in our armed forces throughout the world, and further will be available for use right here in San Francisco, in case of disaster, for the protection of donors and their loved ones. There is no pain or discomfort suffered by the donor of blood, nor are there any ill after-effects.

## One Day's Requirement

The Labor Council's committee emphasizes the fact that *four hundred and eighty pints of blood are needed each day* in order that the Red Cross may meet its quota. Will YOU volunteer to help attain that quota?

With the communication forwarded to union organizations the committee also has sent instructions intended to aid in forwarding its program. Briefly, these instructions are:

## Procedure for Unions

Through pledge cards sign up as many members of the union as possible to become blood donors. If the union can not supply its own pledge cards, the Red Cross will do so. A list of the names on the cards should then be forwarded to the secretary of the Labor Council's committee.

Decide the date and time the union's pledges can most conveniently attend the Blood Procurement Center for making the blood donation. More than one date and time of day can be arranged for. These

dates, however, must be cleared through the committee in order to avoid confusion.

At the end of each month a list of members who have been donors should be forwarded to the Labor Council's committee. The Committee will then give credit to the union for each of its members who have been donors. It is advised also that a list of members of unions who have made blood donation prior to the inauguration of this program be sent the committee so the union may receive that credit also.

## A Continuing Program

The program outlined by the Labor Council committee may be handled by officials of the various unions or by committees which the union will designate. The above-mentioned are initial steps in a long-term program which the committee will carry forward. Either the chairman or secretary of the committee will gladly clarify any point of the plan not thoroughly understood if inquiry is made by phone (Chairman Hare, Hemlock 8966; Secretary Isaacs, Underhill 5812).

## Labor Council Delegate to A.F.L.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council will depart tomorrow night on his journey to Toronto, where he will represent the Council in the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The convention will open on October 5, and its sessions last over a period of two weeks.

## KAISER ON MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Henry J. Kaiser, the West Coast shipbuilder, laughs at talk of manpower shortages. In Washington he recently stated: "I've got 130,000 men working for me, building ships. Last year I had only 3000. There's no shortage of manpower in the West. There may be a shortage of skilled labor. That's why we have a training program. That's the solution to the manpower question. There are lots of people who aren't working in important industries. The labor problem will be taken care of by labor and by the people of America."

## Printers Made "Scoop" In War Chest Donation

The first labor organization to contribute to the San Francisco War Chest is Typographical Union No. 21, it was announced Tuesday at headquarters of the "Chest."

In forwarding a check for \$500, the union's officials emphasized that this contribution was from funds of the local and not the complete donation of the printers of the city, further declaring that there are 1500 members in No. 21 and that individual contributions on the one-day's-pay basis will be collected by "chapel" chairmen.

Meantime, machinery has been set up by union organizations throughout the city for collection of contributions in their campaign for 100 per cent participation by organized labor in the Chest drive for \$3,120,000 which opens October 10.

# Attorney Crum Speaks Against Proposition No. 1

(Continued from Page Five)

and giving their lives, in defense, not of capital, not of labor, but of all America.

Suppose that you live on the outskirts of some California city or town in a home that backs right up against a heavily wooded area. Then suppose that you have a next-door neighbor—a family that you don't like very much. But let's suppose that that family doesn't like you very much, either—which makes it fifty-fifty. Perhaps their cat comes over and eats your canaries every fall. Perhaps you like jazz and they like classical music. Maybe your daughter is more popular than their daughter, and perhaps their son is captain of the football team, when your son can't even make the squad. So there you have it—two families living side by side, and you just don't like each other; and that's that. It's your privilege not to like each other. It's your privilege to disagree about practically everything. It's even your privilege to do a little unkind gossiping about each other.

## "Then What Happens?"

But now suppose that carelessly or maliciously someone starts a fire burning in those woods behind your home and your neighbor's home, with a strong wind blowing straight in your direction. Then what happens?

If you and your neighbor have good sense—and I insist you have—you forget your dislikes, your prejudices and your disagreements. You realize instantly that both your homes are in great danger, and you co-operate exactly 100 per cent in fighting off that fire. You both share the same hose, you toss wet sacks across the fence to help him and he passes an extra shovel over the fence to help you. When you are both faced by destruction neither one of you is going to be so stupid, so selfish and so blind as to keep on sniping at each other when the smoke is stinging in your eyes and the flames are only twenty feet away.

## "Nothing Else Matters"

Does that make sense? I think it does. I am perfectly sure that your neighbor won't take time off to kick your dog, and that you will not delay even long enough to throw a stone at his cat. You both face a big job—the job of licking the fire. And until you have done that job nothing else matters.

Today all America faces a big job—the job of crushing the Axis. I think that all America, which includes capital and labor, is too sane, too intelligent, and too patriotic to carry on a private fight within our own ranks while the flag of Nippon flies over Corregidor and Wake Island.

That is why I ask you to vote against Proposition No. 1.

## Mexican Farm Recruits Due

The first group of Mexican farm laborers recruited by the Farm Security Administration should be working in the beet fields near Sacramento and Stockton within a week.

It is announced from the local office of the F.S.A. that 500 will leave Mexico City at noon today (Friday) and are scheduled to arrive at 9 a. m. Sunday in El Paso. Thence they will come to California, to be distributed in the Sacramento and Stockton areas.

Some 1500 workers are to be brought in under the program, the later arrivals to be distributed to the farms around Salinas, Chico and Santa Maria.

## PROTECT YOUR EYES

*Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision*  
Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, cause errors and Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

**DR. R. LEE OTIS**  
OPTOMETRIST

*Scientific Eye Analysis*  
2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE VALENCIA 6843  
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

## 100% UNION CASKETS

EVERY CASKET IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT IS UNION MADE

RELIABLE ——— REASONABLE

**Godeau**  
JULIUS S.  
INC.

41 Van Ness Ave. near Market

Telephone HEMLOCK 1230

Vice-President, W. M. Ringen. A member of Chauffeurs' and Musicians' Unions



**Watchmakers' Union**

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask For Our Written Guarantee

## Group Discussion, Here, On "Women in Industry"

(From Publicity Division, "Unity For Victory Committee")

Women, millions of women, must take up the tools of production in American factories if we are to achieve victory in our country's war against Fascist enemies.

And to do the most effective job of production, women must be taken into full and equal union membership with men—because production is highest where unions are staunchest.

Within these general lines, a detailed blueprint for the assimilation of women into industry was prepared by Bay Region union delegates at a conference in the Civic Auditorium last Sunday under auspices of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Unity for Victory Committee.

### Miss Anderson in Attendance

National significance was given the meeting—first of its kind in the United States—by the presence of Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor.

She declared unequivocally that "continued adjustment of the nation's manpower and womanpower must be made if we are to meet production and military demands," and reported that employer opposition to women in industry and trade union resistance to women as co-members is disappearing.

### Army Representative

Just as unequivocally, Lt. Col. C. C. Harshman, regional liaison officer for the U. S. Army Command of Services of Supply, and formerly area co-ordinator for the Selective Service, asserted that "we must make unprecedented use of women in industry." To this he added: "All unions must accept women workers who are already qualified or who can be trained to do any jobs in war industry, or in other industries where they will release men. Most unions have been sufficiently foresighted to realize this need. Those which have not must realize at once the military necessities of the situation, and fall in line immediately."

### Offer Recommendations

With these injunctions, A.F.L. and C.I.O. delegates to the conference prepared nearly two-score recommendations for the swiftest mobilization of women workers and their maximum utilization in the war effort. Highlights of the recommendations as reported by the respective panel chairmen were:

Panel on Job Opportunities and Training (Chairman, John E. Byrnes, business representative, Production Workers' Lodge No. 1327, A.F.L. Machinists): (1) We favor the opening of training opportunities for women in every field in which they are able to do the work, in addition to the training facilities now available. (2) We indorse the labor supply and training program of the Unity for Victory Committee which provides for registration of all workers with the U. S. Employment Service and hiring through union halls according to terms of existing union contracts.

### Wage Policy, Job Dilution, Labor Laws

Panel on Women in Production (Chairman, William Plunkert, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union No. 6, C.I.O.): (1) We indorse a wage policy that provides equal pay for equal work for women. (2) We encourage the use of job dilution in order to make additional jobs available for women. (3) We protest any contemplated changes in the present labor laws, either for men or women, inasmuch as essential relaxation of such laws is provided for in the laws.

### Hygiene and Nutrition

Panel on Industrial Hygiene (Chairman, Esther Blanc, R.N., Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, C.I.O.): (1) We recommend that local unions make a requirement that their members have a routine yearly serological examination. (2) We recommend that adequate means of obtaining a proper lunch be provided within plants,

## DR. FRANK L. KIDNER

Director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research,  
University of California

Will Speak

### Against Proposition No. 1

On a Statewide Broadcast  
(KSFO in San Francisco)

### NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

(September 28)

7:30 to 7:45

and that workers be given information on proper diet by a nutrition expert. (3) We recommend frequent rest periods for pregnant women workers, and adoption of the policies of the American Medical Association regarding such women workers.

### Women's Status in Unions

Panel on Women in Trade Unions (Chairman, Fred Kracke, State Laborers and Utility Workers' Union, A.F.L.): (1) We recommend that women be given equal status in trade unions and the fullest participation in deliberations, and that leadership by women be encouraged. (2) We recommend classes in trade unionism for women members, and issuance of regular educational material.

Panel on Family and Social Responsibilities (Chairman, Lynn Hames, Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, C.I.O.): (1) We recommend the setting up of consumer committees in trade unions, so that the unions can take a leading role in carrying out the Government's stabilization program. (2) We recommend a program of nurseries for the care of working women's children.

### MOVING JAPANESE FROM TANFORAN

The remaining population of the Tanforan assembly center near San Francisco, approximating 3500 persons of Japanese ancestry formerly residents of the Bay area, will begin moving inland tomorrow (Saturday). The evacuees will be transferred to Millard county, Utah, about 140 miles south of Salt Lake City.

### WORK PERMITS FOR MINORS

State Labor Commissioner Carrasco announces that all minors under 18 years of age who work when schools are in session must have proper work permits issued by the school department. Vacation permits which expire with the beginning of the school term are not good when schools are in session and should be exchanged for regular permits. Carrasco also urges that all employers of minors under 18 years of age examine the work permits and insist upon replacement of expired permits. Employers are required to hold permits to employ, as distinguished from permits to work, and these should be renewed if expired.

## Announce Labor Program For Forthcoming Election

Announcement is made that labors' program in the forthcoming November state-wide election has been adopted following a meeting last week in the Building Trades Temple, attended by 500 members of A.F.L., C.I.O., Railroad Brotherhood and independent union organizations.

Passed unanimously, recommendation was made that Culbert L. Olson for Governor, Ellis E. Patterson for Lieutenant Governor, Robert Kenney for Attorney General and Paul Peek for Secretary of State be supported in a unified state-wide campaign by a committee to be established. This committee is to have representation of all groups including labor, business, agriculture and professional organizations who will support the candidates of the Democratic party.

The campaign will be conducted by a director, under whom all of the various chairmen, sub-chairmen and committee workers will function.

Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, said that the committees will be named in every union in the State to support labor's candidates. He said that every union will swing into line and that the campaign work will be carried through the state and central bodies to reach every worker in the rank and file.

Following the meeting, it was explained that the aim was to arrange a state-wide labor campaign committee with central headquarters in San Francisco and each group would function separately in so far as campaigning among their membership but the general campaign would be under a central body composed of members from A.F.L., C.I.O. and independent unions, and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

It is further announced that a meeting of the United Labor Committee will be held in the main auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street, next Wednesday, September 30.

### CHARITY FOOTBALL GAME

The St. Mary's Naval Aviation Pre-Flight School versus Coast Guard football game October 10 in Kezar Stadium, will be a first-class gridiron battle. This was assured over the week-end when the "Eaglets" won a decisive victory, and the "Sea Lions" dropped a close one to a professional team. All proceeds will go to charity, with the Navy athletic funds and the *Call-Bulletin* Christmas Fund sharing in the profits. Prices will be a straight \$1.10 for reserved section seats, and 55 cents for general admission.

San Francisco  
Sutter 6654

Oakland  
Higate 1017

**Caswell's**  
NATIONAL CREST  
**Coffee**

Direct  
Delivered  
for  
Freshness

# - SAFEWAY -

YOUR FRIENDLY

## GROCER

Offers

## LOW EVERY DAY SHELF PRICES

## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

At the regular meeting last Sunday, No. 21 contributed \$500 to the San Francisco War Chest. Members making individual contributions and chairmen of chapels donating to this fund are asked to report amount of same at union headquarters, that the union as a whole may be given credit. The recommendation that unions contribute one day's pay toward this fund will be a matter of record only when the collection is made by a union through a direct contribution and a lump sum is forwarded to the fund. Individual donations by members in unattached chapels may be made through the secretary's office. Business of the union was completed in two and a half hours, including the hour which had been set aside as a special order for considering a new book of laws, adjournment coming at 3:30 o'clock.

From the Contra Costa (Martinez) Gazette: John J. Bambenek, retired printer and member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, announced he had purchased the remaining 1 1/4 acres of the former Napoli ranch along Walnut Creek, between Concord and Walnut Creek. Bambenek, who is 63, says he is "looking forward to old age," will reside upon the property and will engage in farming.

Executive Committeeman C. M. Smith of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel has been vacationing the past two weeks. "Cliff" and Mrs. Smith spent a few days in southern California, short trips in the Bay area taking up the balance of their time.

Ernest Laboure writes that since leaving the Union Printers Home he has been residing at Tucson, Ariz. Just recently he visited for a short period with his daughter in Fresno. His condition still prevents his return to the Coast.

A. E. Banning of the Rotary Colorprint is taking his vacation this week. He said he did not intend to leave the Bay area.

This week the Rotary Colorprint installed two Intertypes. This, along with the Linotype placed in operation two weeks ago, gives that plant a battery of eleven machines.

Victor Myers, chairman of the Call-Bulletin chapel until his enlistment in the U. S. Navy, was in San Francisco for a few hours last Friday, and visited fellow workers in his chapel. He left Friday night for Sacramento, where he intended to enplane for Kansas for a short visit with his family before returning to his station at San Diego.

C. B. Liff of the Examiner chapel postcards from the Veterans' Home at Yountville, where he has been a resident the past few weeks, that his condition is improving and he expects to be back with us in the near future.

Los Angeles Citizen: Harry Johnston, who left Los Angeles in 1915 to work in San Francisco, was a visitor at union headquarters and also renewed old acquaintances with old-timers here. Brother Johnston has spent the last twenty-seven years working in the Bay area.

R. L. ("Dick") Drake, who for a number of years has held a proof desk on the Examiner, and who last month retired to the pension roll, left last week for St. Petersburg, Fla. He was accompanied by Mrs. Drake, and they will visit in Chicago for a short time before taking up permanent residence in the southern city.

Floyd C. Parks, director of the Bureau of Education of the International Typographical Union, and a member of the Halle-Cordis chapel, spent a couple of days in the Bay area this week, and visited at headquarters. Floyd had attended all sessions of the

I.T.U. convention at Colorado Springs last week, and was attending to personal business in this section before returning to his office in Indianapolis.

Visitors at headquarters this week included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schroeder of Stockton and International Representative Ralph Mercer. They were guests of the Holderbys at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Frank Smith, at Phillips & Van Orden, is resting at home this week while on his vacation.

Edward J. Haluska of the Chronicle chapel, who passed away at Fort Scott, Ill., after undergoing an operation for appendicitis on September 11, was interred at the Presidio yesterday with military honors. Surviving are his brother, Charles J., Jr., of the Schwartz Printing Company, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Haluska. Immediately on receipt of notice of their son's death, his parents left for the Middle West and accompanied the remains to San Francisco. This is the first report of death of one of our members in the armed forces. Deceased was a native of San Francisco, 34 years of age, and was initiated into San Francisco Typographical Union in December of 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockman left on Tuesday for Sacramento, where Mrs. Lockman visited between trains with her sister, who stopped over in the Capitol City on her way from Salt Lake to Portland.

Horace L. Imeson, delegate representing Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 at the convention of the I.T.U., which adjourned last Friday, visited headquarters on Tuesday while on his return to the Northwest. Imeson, a former member of the Chronicle chapel, left this jurisdiction in 1925.

J. R. Magliulo of Marshall-Adams passed out cigars on Tuesday of this week, a seven-pound daughter having arrived at the Magliulo home on Sunday.

Leo Hirschburg returned from the Union Printers Home this week, his condition vastly improved. He says C. E. Payne, another member of No. 21 resident at the Home, expects to leave Colorado Springs in the near future.

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Final arrangements for the September tournament are now complete, and all that is necessary for success is your presence at Sharp Park, this Sunday, September 27. Tee time will be 10:30, with the usual entry fee of 50 cents. Greens fees are \$1, but the monthly municipal card may be used in lieu of greens fees. War Stamps will be given as awards in the regular tournament play, which will be 18 holes medal at handicap. Awards in the hole-in-one contest will be golf balls—yes, sir, brand new pearls! Of course there will be a guest flight, so bring your non-printer friends along for a fine day in the open on this popular seaside course.

The first meeting of the new board of directors was held Monday night. The new board was initiated into the trials and tribulations of planning for the Association members' pleasure and sport, and one of the first things it was faced with was that of revising handicaps, and here is what happened: George Gallick, one of the new members of the board of directors, voted "yes" to cut his handicap from 13 to 7, Charlie Forst, another board member, helped to cut his handicap from 10 to 9, and Jim Otis, still another board member, voted affirmatively for his handicap cut of 2 strokes—from 30 to 28. The other revisions are as follows: Len Sweet 26 to 21, Wayne Dye 20 to 19, Gene Gallagher 30 to 26, Ed. Strehl 30 to 29, Luke Lansberry 30 to 27, Tim Godfrey 30 to 27, Ned DiGrazia 23 to 21, and Arthur Barlesi 23 to 21. Another action of the board was to complete the schedule for 1942 in keeping with the practice of having all tournaments as near home as possible. The October tournament will be played at El Camino, and the November tournament again at Sharp Park.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Saturday's players at Sharp Park seemed to be nearly all printers, with an odd pressman thrown in just for atmosphere. Among those present were Frank Smith, Percy Crebassa, Benjamin Apte Esq., Vic Lansberry, L. L. Sheveland, and lots of others. Monday saw the usual newspaper gang—Cameron, Stright, Kimbrough, Schmieder, Forst, et al. . . . George Gallick now knows how a man cutting his own throat feels—at least that's what he said when he voted to slash his handicap 5 strokes. . . . Len Sweet, now at an Air Force replacement cen-

ter, sends his regards to all the gang. He says the service is swell, and that he is feeling fit enough to take on Hirohito, Hitler and Mussolini, and ask for no "ups." . . . No word from Tim Godfrey yet, who also has enlisted in the Air Force. . . . Great news! The Association, through one of its board members, has been able to get some new golf balls. They will be given as awards in the hole-in-one contest. So sharpen up for that 5th hole at Sharp—that's the one for Sunday's tournament.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

At a meeting called in his honor, Bob Mahood, apprentice, was presented a well-filled purse and wished good luck by Dick Smith, speaking on behalf of the chapel. Bob will spend a week in Yosemite before going to Monterey to join the armed forces.

It's unwise for his name to appear too frequently in this column, Lou Henno believes, because it won't appear at all when he goes into the Army, and readers of the gentler sex, if any, would be perturbed by its non-appearance.

Elderly men of his acquaintance are finding less strenuous jobs easy to get and at fair wages, some as much as \$50 a week, says Bill Leslie, retired machinist making a comeback. It follows that Leslie thinks his comeback at the printing game will be of short duration.

"Supplies are harder and harder to get. See that nothing goes to waste," Skipper Crotty cautioned Head Machinist Mather. "Nothing goes to waste!" protested Mather. "Already some of these operators are forty-eight inches around."

"Do you know what's wrong about betting on races that's bad for health?" Harry Harvey asked. "Why should I?" retorted Lou Montarnal. "I dunno, but I notice nearly every time Bill Gobin bets he claims there's something wrong with his system."

Under a former editor this paper spent some thousands of dollars for teletype keyboards, which turned sour. The present editor learned of this expenditure only last week and directed one of the contraptions be attached to a Linotype, and himself tried it out. Apparently he reached the same conclusion as that of his predecessor who spent the money, as he ordered it back into storage.

How not to get to be a key man, as expounded by Lester Brewster: Never know what the head key man wants to know, if you know.

Through copies of convention proceedings mailed to the chapel by Delegates Abbott and Sullivan from Colorado Springs, it is learned San Francisco's representatives proposed that the Bulletin and the Journal be merged. An excellent way it would seem to have Executive Council decisions read by the general membership instead of as present only through subscription to the Bulletin.

### No. 117 Supports War Chest

At its meeting held this week, Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117 unanimously voted to support the San Francisco War Chest drive, in accord with the principle recommended by the Labor Council that members of its affiliated unions each donate one day's pay to the War Chest.

### "SOS" Call to San Francisco

As the vital tomato and prune crops hit their peak in the San Francisco Bay region, officials of the U. S. Employment Service issued an urgent appeal for members of city groups and business organizations to spend this week-end in harvest work.

Prunes are at their height in Santa Clara county and in the Napa district. Tomatoes are ripe in Contra Costa, Alameda and the North Bay counties. It is declared that unless volunteer pickers turn out from San Francisco over the week-end thousands of dollars in these crops are doomed.

At Gilroy, in the center of the Santa Clara Valley prune belt, living and eating accommodations are reported ready for week-end volunteer pickers.

Arrangements are being made for transportation of volunteers to such spots as Walnut Creek, where tomatoes are ready, and the Napa district where prunes are lying on the ground and grapes hanging ripe, according to the Employment Service.

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

Roos Bros.

Market at Stockton Street

PEOPLES'  
An Independent  
DAIRY  
100 Per Cent Union

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Streets  
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The September meeting of No. 18 was presided over by Vice-President Karby, in the absence of President Bennetts, who was in attendance as delegate at the Colorado Springs convention. . . . James Geartz and S. J. Finnegan, of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, were reported as being temporarily "hors du combat," the former fighting an attack of the prevalent colds ("grip"), while the latter is nursing a sprained ankle. . . . Looking greatly improved in health, Thomas F. Burke, first president of No. 18, was among those present at the union meeting. . . . Though "very reluctantly" he writes the union, George Bean, charter member of No. 18 and long a member of the *Examiner* chapel, has been forced to quit work for a time at least, due to what his doctor has diagnosed as an ailment of the heart. George made application for the pension, which was approved. . . . Paul Prietsch, representing the Blue Network Hospital and Doctors' Service Plan, was granted the privilege of the floor and gave an interesting talk on that organization's group health and medical insurance plan. . . . President LeRoy Bennetts and Harry I. Christie were elected delegates to the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Unions, to be held in Fresno next month.

Born, to the wife of Charles A. Pirie, Jr., on September 20, a 7½-pound baby girl. The new arrival makes Charles, Jr., a proud daddy and Charles A. Pirie, foreman of the *Chronicle*, a proud and happy granddad. Congratulations!

From meager reports at hand it would seem that the Colorado Springs convention of the I.T.U. was just another of the Vancouver convention variety and in the proceedings of which the "previous question" was not conspicuous by its absence on propositions up for debate at the convention.

In the recent arbitration case between the Boston Mailers' Union and the newspaper publishers, the union received a \$2 per week increase in scale, with all other conditions remaining the same.

Now comes another note of "harmonious discord," in another erstwhile "rock-ribbed" union of the M.T.D.U., in Toledo, Ohio. Al Odesky, the Toledo scribe, in the September *Typographical Journal*, pays his respects to those alleged mailer "leaders," the M.T.D.U. officers, in very plain language. He says: "What has become of the convention the president of the M.T.D.U. was to call after the referendum vote regarding a mailers' international? It passed by over 200 votes and would have passed by much more had there been any literature mailed out. Can it be that certain officers don't care about this convention call? All officers were to resign at this meeting and the delegates were to elect new officers. Can it be they don't have confidence in their past records and are afraid they will not be re-elected? This is the golden opportunity for an international, and if the present officers don't see fit to go out for it, they should resign and let the mailers elect some one who will give the mailers what they have wanted for a long time (and I don't mean promises)." While not agreeing on a mailers' international plan, nevertheless the Toledo scribe deserves praise for his courage in unmasking the "four-flushing" tactics of the alleged mailer "Kings," the M.T.D.U. officers.

### VITAMIN PILLS FOR WORKERS

To combat fatigue and disease among workers in the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's Buffalo war plant, vitamin tablets are sold at the plant cafeterias. Thousands of tablets are purchased by cafeteria customers each week, reports the Curtiss physician and surgeon.

100% UNION  
**BENEDETTI FLORAL CO.**  
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
HEmlock 3323  
2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

### ADOLPH, HIROHITO! NOTE THIS!

Last Wednesday, workers of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, launched their seventy-fifth "Liberty" ship, the Joseph N. Teal, in ten days—a new keel-to-launching record for the yard. Five days later, according to present schedule, the ship is to be completed and delivered to the Maritime Commission.

### LOCAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE DRILL

Plans for an "incident drill" affecting the emergency medical service of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council and the Red Cross disaster relief elements, to take place at 1 p. m. on Sunday, October 4, are announced. At least twenty stretcher "victims" will be cared for in each hospital participating, and an additional twenty "victims" of minor injuries at each of the disaster relief casualty stations of the Red Cross. Also scheduled is the issuance of food, shelter and clothing to the twenty victims at each of the stations.

### Golf Tourney to Aid Service Men

Next Sunday, September 27, a golf tournament will be held at the Sonoma Golf and Country Club, Boyes Springs, under auspices of the San Francisco League for Service Men. Play will begin at 10 a. m.

Proceeds from the tournament, with the exception of a few dollars to be used in buying War Stamps for prizes, will be turned over to the work of the League for Service Men. Pete Maloney is chairman of the Tournament. The entrance fee will be \$1.50 for those participating in the play, but there will be no green fees as use of the course has been allowed without charge by Mrs. Alma Spreckels Awl, its owner. Ladies are invited as well as men.

Members of the labor movement, and others, desiring to enter the tournament can do so by phoning and placing their entry with the Service League (Graystone 7228), or Pete Maloney (in the evening, at Skyline 0804).

### Will Relax Labor Law to Aid in Tomato Canning

To save the tomato crop for the needs of our armed forces and civilian population, Governor Olson has approved temporary relaxation of the child labor law for boys 16 to 18 years of age employed in tomato canneries.

Relaxation was granted to relieve the labor shortage upon recommendation of George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Kidwell recommended that where adult labor is unobtainable, male minors 16 to 18 years of age be permitted to work up to, but not in excess of, 10 hours per day in tomato canning, although the Labor Code prohibits the employment of minors under 18 years of age beyond 8 hours in one day. Time spent in school is to be included in the 10-hour limitation. This relaxation is to extend through October 24, when it is expected the peak of the tomato season will have passed.

Canneries are required to make application for relaxation to the State Labor Commissioner. In each case, an investigation will be made and where the supply of adult labor is found to be adequate, relaxation permits will be denied.

### The Recognized Label



**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
In Recognized Clothes  
1207 MARKET STREET

## Remember! Next Monday! Scrap Metal Collection!

Plans for a district collection of scrap metal in San Francisco next Monday, September 28, have been announced by the Salvage for Victory Committee. In the interest of the nation's safety and welfare the committee earnestly requests whole-hearted co-operation of the public. The collection on this date will be only in Zone 1 of the city. Other districts will have collections later.

The boundaries of the district where the collection will take place are as follows: From Ninth and Market streets southwest on Market to Duboce; west on Duboce to Broderick; around Buena Vista Terrace to Sunset Tunnel; west on Sunset to Ashbury; south on Ashbury to Carmel; west on Carmel to Cole; south on Cole to Belgrave; west on Belgrave to Stanyan; south on Stanyan to Palo Alto; west on Palo Alto to Burnett; south on Burnett to Twin Peaks boulevard and Portola Drive; east on Portola Drive to Burnett; south on Burnett street; east on Twenty-fourth to Harrison; north on Treat to Division; east on Division to Ninth street; north on Ninth to intersection of Ninth and Market streets.

All kinds of scrap metal—steel, brass, lead, zinc, copper—are vitally needed, and it is urged that all householders re-search their homes for such scrap, and place it in front of their homes, where it will be picked up by collectors.

### Ship Launching at Sausalito

Announcement is made by officials of the Marinship yard at Sausalito that the William A. Richardson, first "Liberty" cargo ship to be built at the new plant, will be launched tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon.

The launching will take place just 91 days after the keel was laid, and 182 days after start of construction of the new shipyard.

Marinship's first launching will have the wife of a yard employee, Mrs. Edward H. Winkler of Kentfield, as sponsor. Launching ceremonies will begin at 2:45 and the ship will slide down the ways at 3:30. Families of all of the shipyard employees have been invited to witness the ceremonies.

### REQUEST TO UNIONS

All labor unions which have not yet returned the "Union Labor Questionnaire" and copies of union agreements are urged by State Labor Commissioner Carrasco to do so immediately.

## WEINSTEIN CO.

Headquarters for Defense

## WORK CLOTHES

at the lowest Prices!

→ UNION-MADE ←

**Can't Bust 'Em,  
Headlight, Lee,  
Sweet-Orr, Big Ben,  
White, Duck, Boss  
of the Road Union  
Made Work Clothes**

1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, September 18, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except President Shelley, who was excused.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Applications for Affiliation**—Applications for affiliation with the San Francisco Labor Council were received from the following and referred to the organizing committee: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B-1245 (Robert Woolley, business manager). Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers No. 18032 (Louis F. Werba, secretary-treasurer).

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, September 18, 1942.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. by Brother Cortesi. The following were examined and found to have the necessary union labels and qualifications and your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates in the Council: Dressmakers No. 101, Lillian Bettencourt, Grace Curtis, Operating Engineers No. 64, Joseph Moreno. San Francisco Printing Pressmen No. 24, Albert Ducorno, Paul W. Van Zandt.

**Communications**—Filed: From Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, stating they have instructed their delegates to the California State Federation of Labor Convention to support the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council with reference to the state income tax. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, unanimously indorsing resolution opposing repeal of the state income tax. Notice of meeting of the wage board for the Public Housekeeping Industry, from the Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Industrial Welfare, to be held in the State building, McAllister and Larkin streets, San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m. on October 7. San Francisco Chapter, American National Red Cross, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his assistance in making the appeal for blood donors—part of the War program in the American Federation of Labor. From the California State Federation of Labor (Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary), acknowledging receipt of our letter of September 14 inclosing copy of resolution dealing with state income tax and stating that this will be submitted to the coming convention of the State Federation. Operating Engineers, inclosing resolution adopted by that union recommending that its members subscribe to the principle of one day's pay for the San Francisco War Chest and that such donations be made through Local No. 64, then turned over to the San Francisco War Chest, thereby giving Local 64 and labor proper credit for the contribution.

William H. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Amussen . . . . . Secretary

### UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1883

1096 SOUTH VAN NESS AVENUE at Twenty-second Street  
Telephone VAleria 5100  
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

## DR. MAX RADIN

University of California

Will Speak

### Against Proposition No. 1

On a Statewide Broadcast  
(KQW in San Francisco)

### NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

(September 30)

7:30 to 7:45

Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, stating that its president, Russell R. Dreyer, has been appointed on a special assignment by their international union which will necessitate his residing in Washington, D. C., for an indefinite period; James A. Sturgeon, secretary of No. 14, will handle any matters pertaining to their union.

**Donations:** For the Radio Program: Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A, \$25; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75. For defeat of Slave Bill 877: Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, \$250; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$75.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, asking that the Milo Coffee Company of 759 Harrison street be placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list.

**Referred to the Officers of the Council:** Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A, asking assistance of the Council relative to the way janitors in the city hall are being discriminated against. From the American Red Cross National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. (Mary Pond, Labor Adviser, Public Information Service), asking the name and address of the president of each A.F.L. local auxiliary council in our city.

**Referred to the LABOR CLARION:** Communication from the San Francisco League for Service Men (Pete Maloney, chairman Golf Tournament), announcing a golf tournament will be held at the Sonoma Golf and Country Club, located at Boyes Springs, on Sunday, September 27, 1942, at 10 a. m. If any care to enter they may do so by phoning the Service League (Graystone 7229); entrance fee \$1.50, and without any green fees, as Mrs. Alma Spreckels Aul has very kindly allowed the privilege of using her golf course. Communication from Arthur Hare, chairman, and Stanley Isaacs, secretary, of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council, known as the A.F.L. Blood Procurement Committee, to work in conjunction with the American Red Cross Blood Procurement Center, 2415 Jones street, and outlining a program to insure a steady flow of blood donors from union members. (See committee's suggestions elsewhere in this issue.)

**Resolutions:** Resolution submitted by H. A. Weirich, vice-president, California State Federation of Post Office Clerks, and Joseph L. Minaker, secretary Local No. 2, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council petition the President and the Congress of the United States, to grant all government workers the same privileges they advocate for outside industry, and immediately enact into law S. B. 2674, which would grant a 10 per cent increase in salary for the duration of the war and six months thereafter to all government employees; that S. 2674 be amended to provide that time and a half for overtime be granted all government employees who work over 40 hours per week, and that such overtime be computed on the basis of a 253-day year; that copies of this reso-

lution be sent airmail to the President, Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey; Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Thomas Rolph; Postmaster General Frank C. Walker; William H. McReynolds, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt; William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, and to the press. Moved to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held September 14, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, requesting strike sanction against the Barklow Bros. cigar stands, which operate in the Mark Hopkins, Sir Francis Drake, the Plaza, the Fairmont and the Clift hotels; this firm, whose main office is in Omaha, Neb., operates chain stores through concessions in the various places of business; Brother Johns represented the union and explained the operation of this company, to-wit: They refuse to meet the representatives of the union, they are paying very much less than is called for in the agreement now in existence with the retail cigar dealers throughout the city, and are assessing the help when short on inventories; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against Tom Koppas, F. S. Spencer and the Ainsley Corporation, the Spencer matter was reported settled; with reference to the Ainsley Corporation, Mr. Taylor was present and promised to inform his client of the status of the situation and what is expected of him; the matter will be held in committee awaiting the result of his efforts; with reference to Mr. Koppas, involving the employment of one employee who is a member of the union, he refuses to sign the agreement that has been signed by the majority of the operators in San Francisco; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted; Brother Sturgeon and others were present representing the union on all these matters. The committee recommends that no meeting of the Labor Council be held on Friday, September 25, by reason of the absence of so many delegates at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor which will be held in Long Beach. Meeting adjourned at 8:35 p. m., the next meeting of the committee to be held on Monday evening, September 28. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted, as corrected.

**Reports of Unions**—Brother John Byrnes of Production and Aeronautical Machinists, Lodge No. 1327, announced a meeting at the Civic Auditorium on Sunday, September 19, on "Women in Industry."

Mrs. Norman B. Green, the wife of a naval officer, addressed the Council on the needs of Navy personnel in Alaska.

**Receipts, \$1,169.58; expenses, \$1,229.81.**

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### Stores Open Thursday Evenings

Workers in war industries, whose hours prevent their shopping during daytime, will continue to be offered service by a number of San Francisco retail stores until 9 o'clock each Thursday evening, it is announced. The stores in the group, which began the "late watch" Thursday of last week, will remain open every Thursday until further notice, it was stated.

Employees of the stores participating in the late shopping movement have been 100 per cent co-operative, store chiefs state. Under the plan, some stores stagger the working hours of the help, others employ extra clerks, and another plan involves stores not opening until noon.

### PRODUCTION BY STATE'S BLIND

Totally blind workmen in State-operated blind workshops in California produced goods valued at more than \$800,000 last year, much of it for U. S. armed forces.

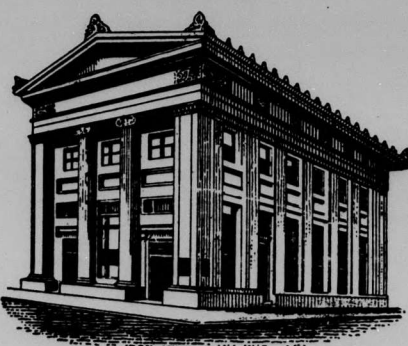
## LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION  
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

The First Bank in the  
Mission District



## SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day

THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage rates on application.

## THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Mission Branch

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Members Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

# Summary of Reports at State Federation of Labor Convention

(Continued from Page Two)

not tempted by inducements from other industries have usually found steady work.

## Theatrical Crafts

Noriega further reported that the Theatrical Janitors and other building service employees, including the Hospital Workers, have, under the direction of their international vice-president, Charles Hardy, secured an increase in pay and better working conditions. The Theatrical Stage Employees and the Theatrical ("front of the house") Employees have made like advances, while the Motion Picture Projectionists enjoy steady employment, with advanced conditions, including the six-hour day and six-day week, and most Projectionist locals are maintaining existing conditions in order, during the emergency, not to entice members from their home locals, perhaps to the detriment of the union from which they would come. Complete accord is expressed with the stand taken by the Musicians in reference to "canned music" and its effect upon their profession.

## VICE-PRESIDENT KELLY

Vice-President George Kelly states: "Despite the unheard-of number of emergencies created in every line of production and distribution by our country's entrance into the war, and the weight of responsibility the unions [in San Francisco] gladly volunteered to take upon themselves as part of their contribution toward quickening the tempo of our war efforts, membership has shown a general increase, wages and conditions have materially improved, and labor relations have never been stronger or more stabilized."

## San Francisco Chauffeurs

Kelly states the local Chauffeurs' Union boasts the largest membership in its history, that it has purchased \$100,000 in War Bonds, contributed (through an assessment on the members) \$4000 to the Red Cross, had one day designated when the union would go in a body to donate blood to the Blood Bank, and that the aid which the organization can render has been included in civilian defense plans for the city. The union is giving the requested financial backing to the State Federation of Labor fight against the Slave Bill, and in addition is itself sponsoring a billboard advertising campaign against the measure. Also the Chauffeurs are impressed with the "This, Our America" radio program of the State Federation and brought the subject to the attention of the Joint Council of Teamsters in a proposal for financial aid to the program by that body.

## VICE-PRESIDENT MAY

Vice-President May reported that union workers as a whole in the San Francisco district had made substantial gains during the year in spite of the anti-labor press and a small group of labor-hating employers. He declares that notwithstanding the fact local metal trades unions have been confronted with many serious problems they are performing a good job in stabilizing labor relations.

The rapid growth of the shipbuilding program and the delivery of new merchant vessels, Captain May continues, have been responsible for substantial numerical gains in the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the Seafarers' International Union.

Report is made on the conference held in Washington last May whereby the maritime unions were suc-

cessful in arriving at an agreement with the Maritime Commission under which all existing bargaining agreements would continue in effect as long as the War Shipping Administration continues to operate merchant vessels. After reference to the inception and organization of the "Unity for Victory" program in San Francisco, the belief is expressed that the program has had a favorable, vital effect on war production and in forwarding recognition of labor's patriotic efforts.

## Statistical Bureau

At some length is noted the work being performed by the statistical bureau which was set up during the year by the State Federation of Labor, and the advantages to be gained therefrom. It is declared that the bureau's work has been very efficient and of great service, and the Federation's unions are advised to avail themselves of the service offered and to retain the functions which would be destroyed if too inclusive a field in that line is reserved for those not directly connected with the labor movement.

## VICE-PRESIDENT LUNDEBERG

Vice-President Lundeborg, the fourth representative in the San Francisco district, points out that A.F.L. men sailing the nation's ships have carried to the far corners of the world materials for our armed forces and those of our allies, and that since the war started not one ship has been held or delayed on account of a dispute. Lundeborg also makes reference to the agreement signed last May in Washington and the conditions therein maintained, declaring that it was a great victory for seamen under the A.F.L. banner because they have the best wages and conditions of any in the world.

## The Supreme Sacrifice

A sad reference comes into the report when it is noted that from among the members of the A.F.L. seamen's unions, including those on both coasts, 600 have been lost at sea through enemy action. This is declared to be the highest ratio of loss of any seamen's organization in America. Approximately 110 ships under the A.F.L. seamen's contracts have been torpedoed or sunk by dive bombers, and it is known

that some eighty of the membership are interned in Axis countries, though exact figures on the latter were not obtainable due to restriction on release of such information. "Our men are still sailing wherever called," is the brief but apparently proud declaration made by Vice-President Lundeborg for the seamen's organizations.

## Tankers and Fishing Fleet

The A.F.L., it is further reported, has won elections in the oil tanker field in two major companies, Tidewater Associated and Richfield. In these elections they had been opposed by the C.I.O. National Maritime Union, who "attempted to use the war condition to move in on the A.F.L. seamen on the Pacific Coast." Among the fishing boats, in Monterey and San Pedro, and in the fish cannery field, the union has been affected adversely, due to so many of the boats having been taken over by the Navy. In San Diego several hundred members lost their livelihood from fishing when boats were taken over. The organization in those industries, however, are being maintained with a view to renewed activity when the war is over.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Edward D. Vandeleur, who is the executive officer of the Federation, comprises over fifty pages and, of course, is in greater detail and covering a wider range of subjects than those of other officials. It has four general sections, under the titles, "Administrative and Legislative," "Organizational," "Legal," and "Information," in addition to the financial and membership sections.

Under the first title various labor disputes and strikes occurring in the State during the year are recited, together with some of the details and the final outcome. Mentioned were the lumber workers' strike at Weed; the culinary unions' organizational work in Indio; raiding tactics of the C.I.O. at the Illinois Glass Company plant in Oakland; hotel workers and retail clerks' strike in San Francisco; citrus workers' strike, Ventura; protest filed by the Federation against retaining Mrs. Rosseter as N.L.R.B. director

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third street.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
*Time* and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

**GOOD FOOD**  
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT  
**HENRY'S CAFETERIAS**  
101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk  
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market  
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE  
OUR OWN BAKERY

## Report of Secretary to Federation Convention

(Continued from Page Eleven)

in the San Francisco district; C.I.O. tactics in the P. G. and E. and Los Angeles Street Railway cases; the court attack on Harry Lundeberg by "tools of the Communist party"; eye malady in the shipyards; War Production Board conferences; housing and transportation for war workers; agricultural labor shortage; aiding of small business firms due to war conditions; priorities.

### Legislative Subjects

Under "Legislative," the secretary's report treats of the anti-Slave Bill campaign; reapportionment of the State Senate; compensation for captured workers in the Pacific Islands; federalization of unemployment insurance; the Central Valley Project; aid to postal employees in their campaign for increased wage; taxes; civilian defense; unfair practices of insurance companies; preparation of future legislative program.

### Largest of State Federations

In the "Organizational" portion of the report it is stated that the California Federation membership roll is the largest in its history, and far larger than that of any state federation in the entire country. Other subjects reported on are "This, Our America" radio program; the calling of a meeting by the Federation which inaugurated the Unity for Victory Committee among labor groups; drive for sale of War Bonds; employment discrimination against racial groups; investigation of shipyard accidents.

### Activities in Legal Matters

In the "Legal" section an exhaustive report is made on cases handled by the Federation attorneys, Clarence E. Todd and Charles J. Janigian. There are some fifty cases mentioned in particular and on which the result or the existing status is given. These range from court actions which the Federation has initiated against "little Slave Bill" ordinances, or appearances before city and county legislative bodies against such proposals, to cases over which the National Labor Relations Board had jurisdiction and which were handled by the Federation's legal staff.

Relative to "Information" the secretary's report deals with the Federation's "Weekly News Letter"; its research and statistical bureau; minimum wage board hearings; voting rights; maintaining union membership of men in the armed forces; defense training.

### Membership and Finances

At the close of the fiscal year, on August 31, the secretary reports there were 1050 local unions affiliated with the Federation, and 53 central labor councils, making a total of 1103 affiliations. The total individual membership represented in the Federation was 451,970.

During the year affiliations were: Labor Councils 9, local unions 151, local unions reinstated 3. There were 14 mergers of organizations, while charters revoked, dissolutions and suspensions numbered 7.

The secretary's financial report comprises 14 pages, including therein a listing of the total amount received from each affiliated union during the year, the allocation of receipts to the various funds (general, legal, organizing, anti-Slave Bill, radio program), and

the Federation disbursements. From the San Francisco district (No. 10) the receipts were \$29,830.37; from the Los Angeles district (No. 3), \$23,905.29; from Oakland district (No. 11), \$12,035.74.

### A.F.L. WINS TEXTILE ELECTIONS

Anthony Valente, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, A.F.L. affiliate, announced that within fifteen days the organization won the right through N.L.R.B. elections to represent over 5000 textile workers in various parts of the country. In six out of eight mills where elections have been conducted, the U.T.W.A. defeated the C.I.O.

### STATE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The State Personnel Board announces examinations for the following positions, applications for which must be filed on the date following, in parentheses, the position mentioned: Senior Payroll Auditor (Sept. 30), Research Assistant (Oct. 1), Investigator, State Controller's office (Oct. 1), Photocopyist (Oct. 7), Deckhand, Marine Fireman, Marine Watchman (Oct. 8). Application forms and further information about the positions and examinations may be obtained by writing to or calling at the State Personnel Board office in the State building, San Francisco.

## Wage Hearing Affecting Apartments, Restaurants

The Industrial Welfare Commission announces that a wage board for the "Public Housekeeping Industry" will meet in the State building, McAllister and Larkin streets, San Francisco, on October 7, to receive evidence and hear objections to written briefs filed relative to a minimum wage, hours of work and conditions of labor for women and minors employed in the industry.

Generally, the term "Public Housekeeping Industry" includes the work of all women and minors employed in restaurants (or as such department of another business), lunch counters, cafeterias, catering and lunch-box services, boarding houses and other establishments offering meals or prepared food for sale, hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, clubs, hospitals, private schools, colleges, and women engaged in the care and servicing of apartment houses, office buildings, retail stores and personal service establishments. *Not included* are clerical employees otherwise covered by another order of the commission, and graduate nurses and nurses in training.

The material to be considered by the wage board in making its findings is available for study in the offices of the Commission, 515 Van Ness Avenue. Organizations and individuals interested in the subjects to be considered at the hearing, and desiring full details, are advised to procure a complete copy of the notice of the hearing from the Commission's office.

## Labor Council Resolution

### PAY RAISE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolution was adopted at the Council meeting held on Friday evening of last week:

*Whereas*, The present Administration has constantly advocated better working conditions, salary increases to meet the rising costs of living, time-and-a-half for overtime and limitation of excessive working hours for employees in private industry; and

*Whereas*, Working conditions in the postal service are steadily growing worse; and

*Whereas*, No salary increase has been granted in the past 17 years, but an increase of retirement deductions to 5 per cent is, in effect, a pay cut; and

*Whereas*, The hourly rate of pay ranges from 62 cents an hour for substitute clerks to approximately 69 cents an hour for top-grade clerks; and

*Whereas*, Overtime ranges from 62 cents an hour for substitute clerks to 86 cents an hour for top-grade clerks; and

*Whereas*, A 48 to 70-hour work-week is now the rule rather than the exception in the San Francisco post office; and

*Whereas*, Postal workers who have devoted years of service to the expeditious handling of the mails have lost the skill necessary to qualify them for their former jobs in outside industry; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, on Friday, September 18, 1942, petition President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States of America to grant to all government workers the same privileges they advocate for outside industry, and immediately enact into law S. 2674, which would grant a 10 per cent increase in salary for the duration of the war and six months thereafter to all government employees; and be it further

RESOLVED, That S. 2674 be amended to provide that time-and-a-half for overtime be granted all government employees who work over 40 hours per week, and that such overtime be computed on the basis of a 253-day year; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent air mail to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey, Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Thomas Rolph, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, William H. McReynolds, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt; William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; and to the press.

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

San Francisco

Get your next HAT from

**AL BOSS**

UNION-MADE, OF COURSE  
Fine CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS

specially priced from \$45.00

Quality Since 1898

OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL **650 MARKET**

## Announcing THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK VICTORY CLUB

WINGS OF VICTORY will fly over this Country if each of us will do his part... Our boys in the Service are doing their part. Those of us who remain at home must do our part... It takes money to buy planes, ammunition and battleships... Purchasing United States War Bonds is the most concrete thing the civilian can do to help his country... Try to do this by purchasing your bonds out of current income.

Join The San Francisco Bank Victory Club—at any of our seven offices—and insure Victory to a Nation that has always been victorious.



**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK**  
SAVINGS TRUST

Incorporated February 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Parker S. Maddux, President